

GENERAL SCHENCK DEAD.

The Noted Soldier, Politician and Diplomat Dies Suddenly at Washington—Sketch of His Life.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—General Robert Cummings Schenck, ex-Congressman, soldier and diplomat and leader in public affairs a generation or more ago, died at five o'clock last evening of pneumonia at his residence on Massachusetts avenue, just off Thomas circle. It was not until yesterday that it was known that he was seriously ill, but when his friends heard of it, they prepared for the worst, because of his advanced age.

General Schenck, had been ailing for about two weeks, but attached very little importance to his complaint. Last week he was out calling with B. H. Warner, formerly of Ohio, but for several years a well-known resident of this city, and seemed in his usual health, save for a slight bronchial cough. It was not until Tuesday that it was thought necessary to call in a physician. Dr. H. C. Yarrow was sent for and found the General suffering from capillary bronchitis. Within twenty-four hours limited pneumonia of the right lung set in and later the left lung also became involved and Dr. Yarrow called Dr. O'Reilly into consultation.

General Schenck was a familiar figure at Republican gatherings in Washington from 1875, when he came here to live, but he took no active part in politics. His life had been several times despaired of in the last decade, but his sturdy constitution and strong will pulled him through.

Secretary Blaine was much attached to the General and sent an affectionate note to him Saturday when he heard of his illness. In his book Mr. Blaine pays the dead man a warm compliment:

"No man in Congress during the present generation," he says, "has rivalled General Schenck as a five minute debater. In the five minute discussion in Committee of the Whole he was an intellectual marvel. The compactness and clearness of his statements, the facts and arguments which he could marshal in that brief time, were a constant surprise and delight to his hearers."

Robert Cummings Schenck was born in Franklin, O., October 4, 1839, was graduated at Miami University in 1857 and remained as a resident graduate and tutor for three years longer, then studied law with Thomas Corwin, was admitted to the bar and established himself in practice at Dayton, O. He was a member of the Legislature in 1861-2, displaying practical knowledge and pungent wit in the debates, and was then elected as Whig to Congress and thrice re-elected, serving from December 4, 1863, till March 3, 1865. He was a member of important committees and during his third term was the chairman of that on roads and canals. On March 12, 1865, he was commissioned as Minister to Brazil. In 1862, with John S. Pendleton, who was accredited to the Argentine Republic as Charge d'Affaires, he arranged a treaty of friendship and commerce with the Government of that country and one for the free navigation of the river La Plata and its great tributaries. They also negotiated treaties with the Governments of Uruguay and Paraguay. He left Rio Janeiro on October 6, 1863, and after his return to Ohio engaged in the railroad business. He offered his services to the Government when the civil war began and was one of the first Brigadier-Generals appointed by President Lincoln, his commission bearing the date of May 17, 1861. He was attached to the military department of Washington and on June 11 moved forward by railroad with a regiment to dislodge the Confederates at Vienna, but was surprised by a masked battery and forced to retreat. On meeting reinforcements he changed front and the enemy retired. His brigade formed part of General Daniel Tyler's division at the first Bull Run battle and was on the point of crossing the stone bridge to make secure the occupation of the plateau when the arrival of Confederate reinforcements turned the tide of battle. He next served in West Virginia under General William S. Rosecrans and was ordered to the Shenandoah Valley with the force that was sent to oppose General Thomas J. Jackson. Pushing forward by a forced march to the relief of General Robert E. Milroy he had a sharp and brilliant engagement with the enemy at McDowell. At Cross Keys he led the Ohio troops in a charge on the right and maintained the ground that he won until he was ordered to retire. General John C. Fremont then entrusted him with the command of a division. At the second battle of Bull Run he led the first division of General Franz Sigel's corps. He was wounded in that action by a musket ball, which shattered his right arm, incapacitating him for active service till December 18, 1862, when he took command of the middle department and Eighth corps at Baltimore, having been promoted Major-General on September 18. After performing effective service in the Gettysburg campaign he resigned his commission on December 3, 1863, in order to take his place in the House of Representatives in which he served as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He was re-elected in 1864 and was placed at the head of the same committee, where he procured the establishment of the National Military and Naval Asylum. In 1865 he was president of the order of Veterans of the United States Military Academy and was one of the committee of Congress on the death of President Lincoln, serving also on the Committee on Retrenchment. In 1866 he attended the loyalists' convention at Philadelphia and the soldiers' convention at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was re-elected to Congress in 1866 and in 1868, when his opponent was Clement L. Vallandigham, serving as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and of the Ordnance Committee. On December 2, 1870, he received the appointment of Minister to Great Britain. In 1871 he was one of the "Alabama" Commission. He resigned his post in 1876 in consequence of the failure of the Emma Silver Mine Company, in which he had permitted himself to be chosen a director and resumed the practice of law in Washington.

Soldiers' Bounty Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senator Ingalls by request introduced a bill to give every soldier or sailor who served ninety days or longer in the late war a bounty of \$50 a year for every year's service or part of a year. If the soldier is dead the money is to go, in the order named, to his widow, minor children, father or mother. In case a soldier or sailor was discharged for disability he is to be paid the bounty for the full term of his enlistment. Any soldier who served as a substitute for pay is excluded from the benefits of the bill.

BURNING PRAIRIES.

Destructive Prairie Fires in Kansas—Stock and Farm Products Swept Away.

STOCKTON, Kan., March 25.—Rooks County has received a terrible baptism of fire. A man whose name is unknown started to burn some corn stalks, and from this started a prairie fire which has never been equalled in this section of the country for extent and amount of damage done.

For thirty-six hours the fire raged without cessation, and swept from the southeast corner of the county to the extreme northwest corner, burning every vestige of grass, hay and standing corn stalks from the face of the earth.

A perfect gale of wind was blowing, sending clouds of sand and dust before it, which increased the seriousness of the calamity. Every thing in the path of the flames was swept away with the exception of a few farm houses, which were saved only by the united efforts of all the farmers of the neighborhoods, who would assemble to fight the fire at stated points and then proceed to the next point of danger. The whole air was a mass of clouds of smoke and sand, and the work of fighting the fire was most uncomfortable.

The first fire started Sunday morning from sparks from a defective stove pipe, which caught the dry grass, which at once blazed up like tinder and spread so rapidly that it was impossible to stop it until it had done an immense amount of damage. Hay, corn, outbuildings and some stock was destroyed.

More than 1,500 tons of hay and many thousand bushels of corn and a large amount of other property has been destroyed and the total loss is placed at \$12,000.

IN SEDGWICK AND KINGMAN.

WICHITA, Kan., March 25.—Two sons of W. C. Webster were burning some sunflowers on their father's farm in the western part of this county yesterday morning when fire caught in the grass and spread over about fifty sections, destroying ten farm houses and buildings. The loss is estimated variously from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

LINCOLN, Kan., March 25.—A prairie fire started southwest of this city Sunday morning and burned over an immense area of the county, destroying several farm houses and burning a large amount of farm machinery, live-stock and corn in cribs.

Another fire was started west of this city and rapidly spread before the wind to the westward and destroyed a large amount of live-stock and other farm property. The grass is very dry and burns like tinder.

ALGER AT CONCORDIA.

The Grand Army Commander Attends the Concordia Camp Fire.

CONCORDIA, Kan., March 25.—Fully 8,000 people were here yesterday in attendance on the G. A. R. camp fire. All the passenger trains on the four railroads leading into the city were loaded down with veterans and civic societies while every passenger train had from one to four extra coaches. Many freight trains were pressed into service by attaching extra coaches to them.

The city was gaily decorated. In the corner of Broadway and Sixth street was a fine arch, while at the corner of Sixth and Washington was another built of corn, the ears colored alternatively red, white and blue.

General R. A. Alger, National Commander of the G. A. R., arrived on the 9:45 Santa Fe passenger from Atchison. A large procession was formed of delegations from Clyde, Belleville, Miltonvale, Glasco, Abilene, Salina and a dozen small towns in this section of the State. The Concordia drum corps headed the procession.

At 10:30 o'clock the camp fire was called to order and after prayer by Rev. F. D. Blake the veterans were welcomed to the city by Mayor Brown, and Department Commander Ira F. Collins responded.

In the afternoon General Alger spoke at the G. A. R. and W. R. C. headquarters to the thousands assembled. Department Commander Clarkson, of Nebraska, and Collins, of Kansas, spoke also, followed by Captain Lozier, Hon. Lewis Hanback, Lieutenant J. H. Miller, of Salina, and others.

MURDER AT ST. LOUIS.

The Murderous Deed of an Intoxicated Street Car Conductor Who Had Been Discharged.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Cecil M. English, a discharged street car conductor, who had been drinking slightly, boarded a Washington avenue car at Ninth street at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon and gruffly said to James A. Fitzgerald, the conductor: "Why in—don't you teach your driver to stop for gentlemen?"

Fitzgerald replied pleasantly, but English began abusing him, accusing him of improper intimacy with his (English's) wife.

When the car reached Twenty-fourth street English suddenly drew a revolver and fired five shots at Fitzgerald, who fell on the rear platform dead.

English sprang through the car, which was occupied by several women and children, and covering the driver with his pistol forced him to drive as fast as the team could haul the car to the stables, over a mile and a half away.

Finally the murderer made the driver leap from the car and took charge of the horses himself. Reaching the stables at Vandeventer and Finney avenues he drove the car inside and, pointing to Fitzgerald's body, said: "I'll get two or three more of them around here yet," and ran. The murderer was captured.

SUDDENLY CALLED.

Sudden Death of Major-General Crook, Commander of the Department of the Missouri—A Brilliant Military Record.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Major-General George Crook, United States army, in command of the department of the Missouri, died at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning of heart disease.

There had not been the slightest warning that General Crook was not perfectly well. He was at army headquarters all day Thursday, and at night, at the hotel, appeared to be in his usual good health. He got up as usual yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. While dressing he suddenly said to his wife: "I can't breathe." Mrs. Crook helped him to a sofa and a doctor was at once summoned, but before he could reach the room General Crook was dead.

The General has been in command of the Department of the Missouri for several years, succeeding General Schofield.

John S. Drake, proprietor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, an intimate friend of General Crook, made the following statement: "General Crook arose shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning apparently in his usual health and, in accordance with his custom, began exercising with the weights and pulleys connected with an apparatus for the purpose which he kept in the room. After exercising for a few minutes he stopped and went and lay down upon a lounge, saying that he felt a difficulty in breathing. A few moments later he called out to his wife: 'Oh, Mary, Mary! I need some help; I can't get my breath!' Dr. Hurlbut, who lives near by was at once sent for. Every thing that could be done was done, but he failed to rally and died at 7:15. Mrs. Crook and her sister, Mrs. Reid, were the only members of the family present at his bedside when he passed away. He had no children. I suppose his death resulted from an affection of the heart. For some weeks, in fact ever since his last trip to the Northwest, he has been complaining of a bearing-down sensation in the neighborhood of the heart."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

General Crook was sixty-one years old September 8 last. He was born near Dayton, O., and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1872. From that year until the beginning of the war he served with the Fourth Infantry in California. He went into the war as Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He was wounded at Lewisburg and was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel for services at Antietam. He took part in Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign, and in 1893 he was breveted Brigadier-General and Major-General, U. S. A. At the end of the war he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and sent to Boise, Idaho, where he fought Indians at intervals until 1872. In that year he was sent to suppress the Indian disturbances in the Arizona district. He sent an ultimatum to the chiefs to return to their reservations or be "wiped from the face of the earth." They disregarded the demand and he attacked them in the Tonto basin, a stronghold deemed impregnable, and enforced submission. In 1877 he subdued the turbulent Sioux and Cheyennes, in the memorable Indian war in which Custer and his men were massacred. In 1883 the Chiricahua demanded his energetic attention. He marched 2,000 miles and captured 400 prisoners, completely subduing the recalcitrants. This was his last important Indian campaign, and General Crook at once set about instructing the aborigines in the arts of peace. He drove out squatters and invaders, protected the Indians in farming, abolished certain abuses of the agents and contractors and stimulated the Indians to help themselves. In three years the tribes of the Arizona district became self-supporting.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

The Statistician Finds That Agriculture Is Under a Cloud All Over the World.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The prevailing depression in American agriculture is treated by the statistician, J. R. Dodge, in the March report of the Department of Agriculture. The prevalence of low prices is noted and a feeling of discouragement in rural circles throughout the world is indicated. It is, and has been, especially severe in Great Britain, and is the subject of complaint, discussion and official investigation in Germany, France, Italy and other countries. It is present in Monarchies and Republics, under diverse circumstances and economic systems. But it is less severe here than in other countries. Though the price of implements, utensils and fabrics are all low, the farmer's interest account is unreduced and his mortgage harder to lift.

The main cause of low prices is referred to the inexorable law of supply and demand. Corn and wheat and other staples are cheap because of overproduction. Immigration has increased the population five millions in ten years. Intercontinental areas have been converted into farms, free to natives and foreigners, opening millions of acres to cultivation. Railroad extension has stimulated production and overwhelmed the East with Western products.

A Diamond Wedding.

HUNTINGBURG, Ind., March 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Schroer, residing three miles west of here, in Cass township, celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary yesterday, in the presence of their children and a host of many friends. Although quite old, being ninety-two and ninety-eight years old, respectively, they are still hale and hearty, and bid fair to live many more years.

Kansas City Democrats.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 22.—The Democrats held their city convention at Turner Hall yesterday, and this is the ticket: Mayor, Benjamin Holmes; treasurer, William Peake; auditor, W. L. Henderson; police judge, John L. Wheeler; city attorney, James W. Fraher; president of the upper house—Macy K. Brown.

A Thirtieth Burglar's Mistake.

A French official returning to his home in the suburbs a few days ago, his wife and family being absent, found a burglar asleep on the sofa in the parlor, with his jimmy and skeleton keys by his side and a lot of jewelry and other valuables packed up to take away. He was unable to arouse the man, even by shaking him, and, when he sent for the police, they had to throw cold water in the man's face to bring him to. It turned out that he had found a bottle which contained something that looked like wine and had taken a drink. It was really a powerful narcotic and had put him to sleep.—London Telegraph.

The Only Guaranteed Cure.

for all blood taints and humors, pimples, blotches, eruptions and skin diseases of every name and nature, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. A certificate of guarantee from a responsible business house warrants it to benefit or cure, or money refunded.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

No regular programme can be fixed for the weather. It must all be received subject and liable to change.—N. O. Picayune.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use I have cured many cases. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOTT, M. C., 181 Pearl street, New York.

The man who has no charity in his heart gives no quarter to the hotel waiter.—Boston Post.

Office of Shultz Belting Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6th, 1899. DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa. Dear Sir:—The Antidote came duly to hand. It is without doubt the best remedy in the world. I have seen my whole family (exclusive of myself), five in number, all shaking at one time, during residence in Florida, and all restored to health after taking a few doses of the medicine. Sincerely yours, G. A. JENNINGS.

It is better to be a door-keeper in a New England dime museum than to own a farm in the West.—Providence Telegram.

THERE is a case of scrofula here that has mended very fast under the treatment of Bull's Sarsaparilla, after all other treatment failed to do the man any good. I also know of a case of piles that Bull's Sarsaparilla cured. In cases of whites and womb diseases it has proven itself the best medicine to give quick relief.—John J. Cooke, M. D., Mount Vernon, Ind.

When a theatrical manager has a good house he can, with propriety, thank his stars.—Light.

More diseases are produced by using brown soaps than by any thing else. Why run such terrible risks when you know Dobbins' Electric Soap is pure and perfect. Dobbins' prevents hands from chapping.

On philosophical principles, the light-headed man is just the fellow to fall on his feet.—Binghamton Leader.

Are unlike all other pills. No purging or pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose.

PRINTERS are honest people. We have never heard of one of them counterfeiting quins.—Rochester Post-Express.

Spring Medicine

Is a necessity with nearly everybody. The run down, tired condition at this season is due to impurities in the blood which have accumulated during the winter, and which must be expelled if you wish to feel well. Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly purifies and vitalizes the blood, creates a good appetite, cures biliousness and headache, gives healthy action to the kidneys and liver, and imparts to the whole body a feeling of health and strength. This spring try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength, and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that I am able to work again. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others whose blood is thin or impure, and who feel worn out or run down." LUTHER NASON, Lowell, Mass.

Creates an Appetite

"With the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla my headache entirely disappeared, and where before I could not muster up an appetite for my meals, I can now get enough meals to satisfy my appetite. I am at present taking my second bottle and feel like a different person." WILLIAM LANSING, Post 40, G. A. R., Neenah, Wis.

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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They will take it readily, for it is almost as palatable as milk. And it should be remembered that AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Avoid substitutions offered.

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On receipt of price in postage stamps we will send free by mail the following valuable articles: One Box of Pure Vaseline, 10 Cents. One Box of Vaseline Camphor Ice, 10 Cts. One Box of Vaseline Cold Cream, 15 Cts. One Cake of Vaseline Soap, 10 Cents. One Bottle of Pomade Vaseline, 15 Cents.

If you have occasion to use "Vaseline" in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in original packages. A great many druggists are trying to persuade buyers to take Vaseline Preparations put up by them. Never yield to such persuasion, as the article is an imitation without value and will not do good nor give you the result you expect. A two ounce bottle of Blue Seal Vaseline is sold by all druggists at ten cents. No Vaseline is genuine unless our name is on the label.

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